

four lengths, but after negotiating the gate the
warrior went through his horses and assumed the co

THE ROSTER.—Monday, September 16: Messrs. Lester, J. B. Smithers, J. Williams. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Gould, T. Loxton, G. Kenwick. Wednesday: Messrs. J. W. Smart, H. Lane, M. F. Josephson, J. Ross. Thursday: Messrs. J. G. Raphael, J. Oatley, J. F. J. Merriman, J. Evans. Friday: Messrs. T. Spence, T. Hall, M. Charlton. Saturday: Mr. W. Day.

A fine start was made without delay, the first being Bridesmaid, who led round the turn and straight by three lengths. The King and Prophecy and Warrior last; Bridesmaid led past the

are mostly in good condition, and will be taken
Mr. Nott has contracted to supply thirty teams
week in conveying copper from the Mount Perry
and Boolboonda mines to Bundaberg, for shipment.

THE WEATHER.—Great fears have been entertained
long drought, and the want of rain was being
felt. A desirable change, however, appears at

did load of yellow ore (says the *Mount Perry* struck shortly after resuming sinking in the shaft on Tuesday, 10th instant. The various look well. Twenty-five tons of regulina have out this week, and are at the furnaces awaiting transport.

in company to the watch-house. On their establishment it was found that Mrs. Dale providing the incarcerated Spicer with a square trap in the watch-house doorway for the purpose of the argument, followed by

val at this
just been
breakfast,
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The ap-
purming

From the Sydney Mail, September 14.)

In numerous instances from OH & S. single ewes have been sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. The following particulars will give some idea of the possibilities of successful wool growers in Ohio. A sheep breeder, writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "My own flock is 1,000 head (with 45 head of cattle and horses) kept on about 60 acres of land, mostly improved (fenced and irrigated), and 400 acres of open woodland pasture. I feed from 150 to 175 tons of h.v., without grain or roots. The yield of wool averages 34 to 39 lbs., clean-washed; breed one-half to three-fourths of the year. In winter, we average 200 to 250 fleeces per acre. Our fleeces average from 5 to 8 per cent.; increase, 10 to 15 per cent. My last clip I sold at 50 cents, and the clip of 1908 sold in Boston for 50 to 55 cents. It takes me 100 days to get my fleeces ready for market, and I receive 6 to 8 dollars per ton put upon the farm to sheep at 6 dollars; it is more profitable than at 6 to 8 dollars carrying sheep to market. I estimate the entire cost of keeping sheep at 80 cents per head per annum. The increase, in almost any season, will keep the flock up. I estimate the net profit from the best data I can get that the net profit

ON MANURE AND MANURING.

(From a Correspondent to the Mark Lane Express.)

THE great lesson taught us for the first time by Baron

A Friend - Confidential to the Most Exalted Order

to yield splendid crops of wheat, beans, oats, lard, roots, clover, &c. This enlightened means to the national loss arising to the country by poor pastures—mere beds of weeds. By burning clay into brickdust, we accomplish in one year more than could be effected by cultivation in

chemical, into available, or physical. In the former state

Hline, at the following places: Tsin Byoo Kyom, Sagine, and Pindalay; in British territory, at Shoay Doung, in the Prema district, at the village of Namayan, and at Savoy. The best paper is manufactured from Ma Hline alone, but this makes a soft paper, and to give consistency mixtures

in Wha, and Ong Nai—or any one of these singly

Works. Reports : Report brought up by the Committee of Works stated that, since the last meeting of the Council, they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment various accounts, amounting to £118 la. 11d. The report further stated,—“ That, with reference to the

now recommended the adoption of a plan showing

sculptor of the figures of horse and man was Etienne Maurice Falconet; but the head of the Czar was modelled by a female artist, Mdlle. Calot, and is said to be a striking likeness. The height of the man figure is 11 feet, and that of the horse 17 feet. The

altitude of the group is very surprising; the
saw the air at the brink of a precipice, while

paws the air at the brink of a precipice, while the rider, firmly holding the reins, stretches one hand over the city with a gesture of beneficent protection. The horse's hind legs are upon the serpent, and the rider's feet are upon the serpent's head. The artist's envy. It seems difficult, at first sight, to understand how the combined figures of man and horse can be supported; but this is contrived by a secret junction of the horse's tail with the serpent's body. In the center of the air the serpent's weight is so distributed, by varying the thickness of its body, that it is only a quarter of an inch, that the centre of gravity is fixed immediately above the horse's hind feet, which rest upon the ground. The total weight of the group is 36,400 lbs. The pedestal is composed of a single casting. The pedestal is composed of a huge block of granite, weighing 1500 tons in its rough state, between 40 and 50 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 20 feet high. This enormous mass was drawn four miles to the foot of the mountain. The figures of the horses, with ropes, pulleys, and windlasses, hauling it over cannon balls rolling upon an iron tramway. The stone was afterwards pared as iron. In a certain place, on the left side, there is a Latin inscription on the other side, and a Russian inscription on the other. "I o P r i m o" and "I n s e c u n d o".

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

At first the Americans attempted to teach the principles of good husbandry, with of rudimentary learning, in the common schools. To the theory, they soon added the practice and in many districts the school course was what is called industrial as well as mental; and so great did the value of this process prove on the material it was brought to bear upon, that what the notion was propounded that universal education should be founded from the State funds for the purpose of giving thorough instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the sciences bearing upon it, to adults, it was welcomed by all classes of the people. To those to whom the public lands were entrusted should be trained to extract the utmost from them was deemed a high stroke of policy. Consequently, no sooner was the proposal made than Congress received numberless solicitations for grants of land as foundations for the same, which were made on the condition that some sum proportionate to the grant should be subscribed by the State in which the university or college was to be established. Most of the States are now supplied with such educational apparatus for the training of farmers. Probably some reliable particulars of the institutions may prove welcome to our readers.

Connecticut possesses a scientific school

Sheffield. At this school, which is a branch Yale College, agriculture is taught theoretically only; Illinois has an industrial University for the study of agriculture. It is the largest of its kind in 1869. The University has 1000 acres, the garden of forty acres, with nurseries and an arboretum. Manual labour obtains, and the "labour classes" are found to facilitate study. The students number 400. There is in Iowa a State agricultural college opened in 1869. Females are admitted as well as males. Of the 173, 21 are females. At students devote three hours of the forenoon to manual labour, the males in the fields and the workshops, the females in the house—the rate of payment for the students is \$100 per annum. The amount disbursed for students in 1869 was about \$1600. Kansas has a State agricultural college capable of accommodating 400 students, there being 17 about one-half of which are females. The Industrial College of Kentucky is endowed a Congressional land grant, which brings \$8000 a year. It embraces a college of science, literature, art, an agricultural and mechanical college, and colleges of law and medicine. Students receive

can labor for four hours on the farm or six hours in the shops, six days a week, receiving payment at the rate of five to ten cents an hour. Young men earn enough to defray the cost of board. Of the 757 students in the various colleges, 283 were in the agricultural and mechanical, a considerable number receiving free tuition as State nominees. The cost of tuition is about £7 per session of six months, board about 12s. a week. The State college of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts has received a farm of 375 acres from the town of Orono, where it is located. The course consists of "thorough drill in botanical analysis, horticultural processes, agricultural chemistry." Labor designed to be educational is carried on upon the farm. Tuition is free for State nominees. Maryland established an agricultural college with 283 students attached, before Congressional grants were made. Since the expenditure by the State of England upon the building of a State college of 210,000 acres has been received from Congress. There are two courses—an academic and agricultural. The Agricultural College of Massachusetts was established

1867. Its design is to make good farmers and sound scholars. Michigan has had an agricultural college in operation since 1855. A large farm is attached, on which the students are expected to labour for three hours a day. The funds accruing to Minnesota are the largest. The grant of land dated 1868, for the establishment of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, have been united with an endowment previously bestowed upon the University of Minnesota, which, by a legislative enactment of 1855, was established, and now embraces colleges of science, literature, art, agriculture, and mechanic arts, military tactics, law, and medicine. There are 25 students, 70 being female. The agricultural students number 89, 24 being females. Missouri has a university where an agricultural college is attached. The grant of land is 640 acres. The funds subscribed by the State and the citizens of Columbia for the purpose of securing a location in that city give the trustees a disposable income of \$3200, besides what accrues from the grant of 330,000 acres of land by Congress. The State of New Hampshire has received 150,000 acres

land, which was sold for \$16,000, to form an agricultural college and farm, and that it has been conveyed to the trustees of the De-mouth College for the purpose. In New Jersey the "Rutgers' School" was endowed by a Congressional grant in 1862, on condition that a farm being attached and an agricultural course instituted. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio, "for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies (including military tactics)" is a successful operation. Summit County bid 200 acres of land and \$80,000 in cash, to secure the location of the college; and Franklin County \$120,000 cash. The land granted by the State affords an annual income amounting about \$6800. In Pennsylvania there is a large agricultural college in full operation with farm attached. The West Virginia University also embraces an agricultural college of some repute; and Wisconsin, in virtue of a Congressional grant of over \$200 acres and an endowment of \$100,000, has a large and a successful agricultural college connected with the University.

There are also two noble institutions, the Cornell University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the science of agriculture is being soundly and practically taught.

The Southern States have, until the present time, remained indifferent to agricultural education. Now that they are resuming peaceful relations to the Union, applications for national land grants are reaching Congress and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is offering scrip for the portion allotted to them.

In these simple facts lie the secret of the rapid development of the landed estate of the Great Atlantic Republic. The Americans have been enabled to outrun most other nations and to supply the markets of the world, wisely providing that those who were sent abroad to produce corn, cotton, tobacco, etc., and the like, should proceed with a frank knowledge of what they were about—without neither time nor money in futile and needless experiments.

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